

CHANGE REQUEST COVER SHEET

Change Request Number: 13-16

Date Received: 11/26/2012

Title: Post Implementation Review Policy

Name: David Woodson

Phone: 202-267-7601

Policy OR Guidance: Policy

Section/Text Location Affected: 4.15.1

Summary of Change: Revises AMS policy section 4.15.1 to reflect recent recent changes in the documentation required for investment decisionmaking

Reason for Change: Revises AMS policy section 4.15.1 to reflect recent recent changes in the documentation required for investment decisionmaking

Development, Review, and/or Concurrence: Change was prepared by AAP-200. The PIR Council reviewed and concurred with the change

Target Audience: AMS workforce

Potential Links within FAST for the Change: AMS policy section 4.15.1

Briefing Planned: No

ASAG Responsibilities: None

Potential Links within FAST for the Change: AMS policy section 4.15.1

Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 1)

Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 2)

Links for New/Modified Forms (or) Documents (LINK 3)

SECTIONS EDITED:

Acquisition Management Policy:

Section 4.15.1 : Post-Implementation Review [\[Old Content\]](#) [\[New Content\]](#) [\[RedLine Content\]](#)

SECTIONS EDITED:

Section 4.15.1 : Post-Implementation Review

Old Content: Acquisition Management Policy:

Section 4.15.1 : Post-Implementation Review

The post implementation review is typically a one-time review to determine the following:

- Are actual costs, performance, and benefits achieving baseline expectations and if not, why not?
- Is the asset enabling the agency to provide the intended service or do we need to make changes?
- Are there any systemic issues that need to be fixed before widespread deployment?
- Are there process or implementation issues we need to strengthen or improve?

The scope and content of the post-implementation review depends on the acquisition category to which the investment program is assigned. The PIR may include the examination of risks, requirements, customer feedback, and cost/schedule performance. The output is a comparison of actual program costs, schedule, performance, and benefits as specified in the business case analysis report and acquisition program baseline and actual results as deployed. PIRs may also be conducted on families of related programs intended to achieve composite service outcomes, as directed by the investment decision authority, subordinate investment review board, or the Director of the performing organization. The PIR is conducted 6 to 24 months after an asset first goes into operational service or as determined by the investment decision authority for families of related programs. The Director of the performing organization funds the PIR, determines the factors and sub-factors that comprise the PIR based on acquisition category, staffs the PIR team, plans the PIR, and executes PIR processes. The Director of the performing organization develops a plan of action and milestones to address exceptions. The Director of the performing organization reports PIR exceptions, which cannot be managed by Directorate resources, to the investment decision authority, vice-president or equivalent, and/or key stakeholder organizations, as appropriate. The PIR Quality Officer ensures the PIR is planned and conducted in an unbiased manner and consistent with agency standards. The PIR Quality Officer participates in PIR processes and maintains agency records of PIR plans, reports, exception reports, and plans of action and milestones. Go to [Post Implementation Review Guidance](#) to find out how to conduct a PIR and report results.

New Content: Acquisition Management Policy:

Section 4.15.1 : Post-Implementation Review

The post implementation review is typically a one-time review to determine the following:

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The scope and content of the post-implementation review depends on the acquisition category to which the investment program is assigned. The PIR may include the examination of risks, requirements, customer feedback, and cost/schedule performance. The output is a comparison of actual program costs, schedule, performance, and benefits as specified in the business case and acquisition program baseline or execution plan, and actual results as deployed. PIRs may also be conducted on families of related programs intended to achieve composite service outcomes, as directed by the Joint Resources Council or Director of the performing organization.

The PIR is typically conducted 6 to 24 months after an asset first goes into operational service or as determined by the Joint Resources Council for families of related programs. The Director of the performing organization funds the review, determines the factors and sub-factors that comprise the review based on acquisition category, staffs the review team, plans the review, and executes PIR processes. The Director of the performing organization develops a plan of action and milestones to address findings of the review. The Director of the performing organization reports PIR exceptions, which cannot be managed by Directorate resources, to the Joint Resources Council, vice-president or equivalent, and/or key stakeholder organizations, as appropriate.

The PIR Quality Officer ensures the review is planned and conducted in an unbiased manner and consistent with agency standards. The PIR Quality Officer participates in PIR processes and maintains agency records of PIR strategies, plans, reports, exception reports, and plans of action and milestones. Go to [Post Implementation Review Guidance](#) to find out how to conduct a PIR and report results.

Red Line Content: Acquisition Management Policy:
Section 4.15.1 : Post-Implementation Review

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- Are actual costs, performance, and benefits achieving baseline expectations and if not, why not?
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- Are there any systemic issues that need to be fixed before widespread deployment?
- Are there process or implementation issues we need to strengthen or improve?

The scope and content of the post-implementation review depends on the acquisition category to which the investment program is assigned. The PIR may include the examination of risks, requirements, customer feedback, and cost/schedule performance. The output is a comparison of

actual program costs, schedule, performance, and benefits as specified in the business case ~~analysis report~~ and acquisition program baseline or execution plan, and actual results as deployed. PIRs may also be conducted on families of related programs intended to achieve composite service outcomes, as directed by the ~~investment decision authority, subordinate~~ Joint investment review Resources board, Council or the Director of the performing organization.

The PIR is typically conducted 6 to 24 months after an asset first goes into operational service or as determined by the ~~investment decision~~ Joint authority Resources Council for families of related programs. The Director of the performing organization funds the PIR review, determines the factors and sub-factors that comprise the PIR review based on acquisition category, staffs the PIR review team, plans the PIR review, and executes PIR processes. The Director of the performing organization develops a plan of action and milestones to address ~~exceptions~~ findings of the review. The Director of the performing organization reports PIR exceptions, which cannot be managed by Directorate resources, to the ~~investment decision authority~~ Joint Resources Council, vice-president or equivalent, and/or key stakeholder organizations, as appropriate.

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